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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1915.

MOUNT VERNON AGAIN

Without passing upon the charges of alleged mismanagement made by the critics of the conduct of Mt. Vernon, there seems to be the strongest argument, on grounds of patriotism, for doing away with the fee system now prevalent at that institution.

European nations have capitalized their places of historic interest and have been severely scored by American travelers for doing so. It is a pity that the shrine of the "Father of His Country" should be the scene for a similar procedure upon the part of American citizens.

The Government spends thousands annually for show places of lesser importance, and few spots, even within the Capital City, are more sacred than the Virginia mecca of thousands who come here each year. If the Government could not maintain Mt. Vernon and give free access to its house and ground it seems that private citizens might be found who would create a fund for this purpose. Even a fee system on certain days, a plan adopted by the Corcoran Art Gallery, would be less objectionable than the present arrangement.

In line with this opening of George Washington's home to as many folk as possible, was the suggestion to have it open Sundays. Libraries and art galleries, the Zoo and Botanic Garden are open on that day, and there could be no impropriety in having the spot of most sacred memory to patriotic Americans open seven days a week, with every facility for free inspection.

POWER TO ITS ARM!

With most of the world at war, and the nerves of the other part on edge lest it, too, become involved, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has not closed up its shop, and even seen silver lining on the cloud of belligerence. Backed with ten millions of dollars, the Endowment has substantial reason for being optimistic, and under the guidance of Senator Root, Dr. James Brown Scott, and other eminent legists it has found that "the war itself is teaching the gospel of peace through a lesson so shocking and so terrible that the most indifferent cannot fail to attend and understand it."

A statement was issued yesterday by the board of trustees of the Endowment, intended to inspire hope that "the end of this war will come before long," and to "advocate measures which seem practicable and appropriate to the purpose." These measures were outlined as follows:

We can see that definite rules of national conduct should be agreed upon; that a court of competent jurisdiction should be established to judge of national conformity to those rules, and that new sanctions should be provided to compel respect for the judgments rendered.

If the Endowment can induce the powers to agree upon such measures in the interest of peace, it will have rendered service to the world of value beyond computation, and its efforts could not be lent to a more worthy object. To the practical mind, however, the assent of Great Britain, not to mention other nations, to such an arrangement seems improbable, and it is questionable whether even the United States would thus relinquish a part of its sovereignty. The ideal, nevertheless, is worth pursuing, and the income from the Endowment's millions is spent to some purpose if it stimulates the best public opinion of the world.

"BUILD THEM NOW!"

A few days ago The Times presented a striking list of contemplated Government improvements and erections, which have been decided upon for Washington, and for which money has been in whole or in part provided by Congress. Many millions of investment in Federal structures have been authorized; money has been put into the purchase of sites which are not serving their intended purpose so long as buildings are not erected.

The present is a time to get buildings erected at the lowest possible costs. Private business men realize that, when one is able to do it, there is profit in building in such periods. The Government is not only able to do this, but it is under a kind of obligation to use its financial capacity to provide employment and business. To proceed with construction of these buildings means work for many hundreds of men in steel mills,

stone quarries, and the local details of the work.

Moreover, the demand for these structures is not a mere political one. The case does not parallel a public building program for the country at large, which commonly involves excessive expenditures for structures in towns that do not need any such amounts spent on them. There will be no ground to complain of expenditures made in Washington, on such a score as this. The buildings have been authorized and ordered by Congress, without any question that they are needed. The Government is committed to them, needs them very keenly, and will, in the increase of convenience and the cutting down of heavy rent bills, effect actual saving by their early provision.

Build them now, and help furnish employment while it is most needed!

THE COURT AUDITOR

It is unfortunate for Washington that a fight should have been made against placing the office of the Supreme Court Auditor on a salary instead of a fee basis. The town needs to have Congress think well of it; wants Congress to believe that there is a body of intelligent, enlightened opinion here worthy of consideration. The opposition to so elemental, obvious, and indubitable a reform as this in the Auditor's office, justifies Congress in doubting whether there is any use paying attention to what the supposedly influential forces in Washington want.

The bitter warfare against this little reform has been waged in some quarters with a zeal that might have led to the belief that some great principle was involved. Yet the particular case was rather unimportant, and the principle was all on the side of the change that has been made.

How are the supposed reflectors of Washington opinion and interest to hope for serious attention at the hands of Congress, when they take the general attitude of being "agin everything"? Imagine a Congressman who wants to do the right thing by Washington, and who feels uncertain whether the present fiscal parsimony ought to be abolished. He listens to arguments advanced by newspapers and business organizations, and is impressed. He guesses they have a pretty good case.

Then, chancing to have his attention called to the affair of the Auditor's office, he notes that the very same influences which he had been disposed to heed in the matter of fiscal relations, are lined up solidly against abolition of a pitiful relic of the archaic and repudiated system!

What will he think? He knows that for a generation past the progressive policy of his home State, city, county, has been to get rid of the fee system just as far as possible. He knows that it breeds bad political and bad business conditions. He knows that, outside Washington, everybody understands and accepts this fact. He has long understood that present-day public opinion is disgusted and done with making political pudding of such offices as the shrivelt, the county recorder, the city clerk, and like positions in which fees must be charged. That public offices should be made private snaps, with rumor telling vaguely about the huge swag of fees piped into an official pocket, is bad for all concerned—except, of course, the owner of the fortunate pocket.

It is now argued, in one of the oddest defenses of the old order at the Auditor's office, that if fees are to be collected, they ought all to go to the Auditor—no matter what the amount. This is not altogether unlike the argument that the people at the mint should own all the money, because they make it! Or the collector of taxes keep the revenues because he collects them!

Time was when the clerk's office was under the fee system; but that was abolished many years ago, and now the balance of fees collected beyond a reasonable salary is covered into the Treasury.

Likewise the district attorney's office collects fees for services; but the fees are not perquisites. The official retains enough to pay his stated salary, and turns in the balance.

The register of wills and recorder of deeds collect fees; but it is a long time since anybody advocated so preposterous an idea as that they should keep all they got. They merely retain fixed salary, and turn in the rest to the public authority.

It is inexplicable that when the unlimited fee compensation system has been abolished almost everywhere else, and even in almost all offices here, so insistent a fight should be made for the preservation of this little relic of a political system that has been discarded because it was bad.

Attacks on the Supreme Court will not gravely worry the gentlemen of that bench. They have the satisfaction of knowing that they have done the right and the modern thing; and they have saved the self-respect of the court by doing it on their own motion instead of waiting for Congress to order it. The whole performance has been unfortunate chiefly because, as already observed,

it gives to men legislating for Washington, and men administering the local jurisdiction, the impression that it isn't worth while to worry about anything Washington thinks it thinks.

CLOSE TO THE CRISIS

The German war-zone order is effective today. No reply has been received from Germany to the note of the Washington Government dealing with the views and the misgivings of this country regarding the new German policy. The British government has made perfectly clear that it is going to stand by its purpose to shut off supplies of foodstuffs destined for Germany. In other words, Germany is committed to a submarine blockade, which is a novelty in naval warfare, and Britain is committed to a general blockade of the German empire by methods which are not novel, but thoroughly familiar in modern warfare.

It would be merely effort to conjure up a fool's paradise in which to dwell, to assume that the situation is not fraught with very real dangers to the neutrality of the United States. This country is foremost among the world's neutrals; it has taken a place of leadership in declaring to both belligerents that it intends to maintain its rights as a neutral. Its correct and vigorously stated views have not pleased either of the combatants very well. But the menace to this country seems, thus far, to come from Germany; not because of any German attitude of hostility, but by reason of the novelty and uncertainty regarding the German naval measures.

That Germany should be willing directly to give offense to the United States by letting a submarine destroy any American ship or American lives is quite beyond belief. Yet there are some commentators on the situation in Europe who believe that Germany could well afford, as a matter of political strategy, to have the United States in the list of her opponents when the war shall end. The reasoning is rather obvious. First, if Germany is destined to defeat in the end, her sensibilities would be protected by the privilege of pointing out that it took all Europe, plus the leading powers of America and Asia, to accomplish that end. Second, if the United States were among Germany's opponents, the United States would sit at the peace council which would make the terms at the war's end; and in that capacity Germany might well expect that the United States would be her best friend. The reasons for this are so plain as hardly to need presentation. It would be impossible for the United States to expect any share in the rewards of the victory; there is nothing for us to take from Germany or Austria, even if we should want it, which we would not.

An indemnity in behalf of this country is not to be thought of, because this country's traditional attitude has been hostile to the whole indemnity business. At the end of the Spanish-American war, while taking the Philippines, this country actually made a cash payment to Spain, and in addition assumed responsibility for American claims against Spain in Cuba. After the Boxer war this country set the example of returning to China its share in the indemnity that had been imposed on China. These things have not been overlooked by German statesmen. They know that, inasmuch as they had intended to impose a huge indemnity on France, defeated, they may expect France, victorious, to retaliate in kind.

Again, the United States would presumably be the more amiably disposed toward Germany in the making of peace, because of the great German population here, keenly sympathetic with German national aspirations. This would make a sound political reason, highly important in this country, for using the influence of our Government to ameliorate the conditions as much as possible.

Viewed in this light, it is possible to conceive Germany as preferring the United States to come into the war. That the German government would deliberately adopt a policy of truculence aimed to force such an end, is not to be believed. It would be too great an offense against the decencies of international relationship. But, of course, this war has dulled the sensibilities of some nations regarding those decencies.

If there is even a remote possibility that Germany, desperate, would be willing to see the United States drawn into the war, it then becomes important to know whether Germany is anywhere near desperation. The military situation surely cannot yet be regarded as desperate for her. Even now she is winning victories on the eastern frontier, and both east and west the Germans are still fighting on the soil of their enemies, with no very acute prospect that the situation will soon be changed, especially in the east. The British naval forces announce that to meet the new conditions imposed by the German threat of a submarine blockade, they will adopt new methods of retaliation, and shut up Ger-

many hermetically against importation of foodstuffs, with the design of starving her into submission. Until very lately it has not been commonly believed that Germany was in much danger of suffering economic emaciation; but the recent insistence of the Berlin government that it must have the privilege of importing food for its civil population, plus the reported design of deporting a large number of German citizenry in order to save the food they would consume, somewhat changes the view on this point. Perhaps Germany is nearer the economic rocks than has been supposed.

At any rate, the next few days seem certain to see developments which will demonstrate just how far, and in what direction, German necessities may impel the government to go. The threat against neutral flags, ships, and citizens has been issued, and has not been withdrawn. There will be a good many of these in the war zone in the early days of the submarine blockade, and it will not take long for Germany to get a chance to demonstrate to what length she is prepared to carry the execution of her threats. Americans will do well to keep calm and wait with patience for full information about any developments that may be reported.

MAIL BAG

(From The Times Readers.)

Communications to the Mail Bag must be written on one side of the paper only, must not exceed 150 words in length, and must be signed with name and address of the sender. The publication of letters in The Times Mail Bag does not mean the endorsement by The Times of the opinions of the writer. The Mail Bag is an open forum where the citizens of Washington can argue most questions.

Jitney Bus Data May Furnish Information For Taxicab Rates.

The Public Utilities Commission, in fixing taxicab rates might do well to wait the operation, for a time, of the jitney bus. If the jitney bus can operate on a 5-cent fare it is reasonable to suppose that taxicab companies can maintain a fair profit at reduced rates. The suggestion is the one the commission should consider in connection with its comparison of taxicab rates between this and other cities. G. W. B., Washington, Feb. 17.

Wants Transportation Facilities In Southeast and Southwest Sections.

From Four-and-a-half street southwest to Eighth street southeast and from 13 street southeast to the river, nearly one and one-half miles square, we have no street railroad, and no prospects of getting one. In an interview in The Times the Traction Company objects to the jitney bus. Don't you think it strange that, if they have done so much for the city, they have not thought of this section? We want a street car line, and we want it here seven years ago, but it received no notice. G. P. CROSS, Washington, February 16.

Suggests a Route For the Jitney Promoters.

In the establishment of a jitney bus service it is to be hoped that some enterprising individual owner will select a route through Rock Creek park. This beautiful reservation should be made more accessible to the public, and the jitney bus offers a solution of the problem. Washington has many residents unable to afford an automobile or carriage who would be glad to pay a small sum to drive through the park, which is done at a cost within their means. The jitney bus offers a similar opportunity. Here is one of the most magnificent drives in the country, and it would seem that during the spring and summer months a jitney bus service through the park would be a profitable undertaking. J. W. N., Washington, February 15.

Police and Firemen's Fund Sadly In Need of Replenishing.

While it is probably too late to secure District legislation at this session of Congress, it is to be hoped that the new Commissioner in charge of the police and fire departments will not forget the fact that one of the greatest needs of these departments is an adequate policemen's and firemen's pension fund. Under present conditions the pensioners are dependent upon the amount of fines and collateral collected in the Police Court, from which the pension fund is largely derived. The result being that there is a deficit of over \$50,000. The pensioners, many of whom are old and infirm, are dependent upon the fund, never able to take when they will receive the amount provided by law. That this is so is not the fault of the Commissioner, who for a long time has urged a new pension law. May their efforts be crowned with success. G. B. N., Washington, February 16.

Cites Insufficient Wages As Cause of Many Crimes.

I believe that the commission of crimes and desperate outrages are many times due on account of insufficient wages paid employees, and the lack of employment. For example, take the shop girl, who by her employer is forced to labor a whole week for, from \$7 to \$10 per week, and then, at the end of the week, is told that there is a deficit of over \$50,000. The pensioners, many of whom are old and infirm, are dependent upon the fund, never able to take when they will receive the amount provided by law. That this is so is not the fault of the Commissioner, who for a long time has urged a new pension law. May their efforts be crowned with success. G. B. N., Washington, February 16.

Congressional Club Playing Important Part In Lives of Official Women in Washington



Organization, Now Occupying New Home at Sixteenth Street and New Hampshire Avenue, Is Distinct, Having Been Formed Under Special Act of Congress.

By RUTH ELEANOR JONES.

The Congressional Club, now occupying its first new home at Sixteenth street and New Hampshire avenue, plays an important part in the lives of the women in official life in Washington, serving as the center where women from all sections of the country meet on common ground. It is, moreover, in one respect, quite distinct from any other woman's club. It was organized and incorporated under special act of Congress, and has its place in the Congressional Directory.

That was in 1908, since then its membership has grown, the scope of its activities has widened, and now the possession of new quarters, ample, handsome, and dignified, has given added importance to the organization. And particularly timely is this change from the more modest old home of the club, for the new building is a landmark in the social calendar.

With the White House in mourning, the club has been the center of social life for many a day. The club has been the center of social life for many a day. The club has been the center of social life for many a day.

Remarkable Achievement
The building of the new club house was quite a remarkable achievement. Not until March last was the subject of a new home even broached, yet by November it was completed and ready for occupancy, and on December 17 the official house warming was held.

Mrs. John E. Henderson, widow of former Senator Henderson of Missouri, it was, who made possible the realization of the dream of the members of the club. The building, now a landmark in the social calendar, is a masterpiece of architecture. The building is a masterpiece of architecture. The building is a masterpiece of architecture.

Library Downstairs
The library, a red room, is downstairs. It is a red room, is downstairs. It is a red room, is downstairs. It is a red room, is downstairs.

Above (left to right), front row—MRS. HORACE M. TOWNER, recording secretary; MRS. DUNCAN U. FLETCHER, president; MRS. JAMES T. LLOYD, vice president; MRS. LEMUEL P. PADGETT, vice president; MRS. FRED DENNETT, treasurer. Top row (left to right)—MRS. THOMAS P. GORE, vice president; MRS. HENRY A. COOPER, vice president; MRS. JOHN E. RAKER, corresponding secretary; MRS. FRANK H. BRIGGS, vice president.

Below—Congressional Club's new home at New Hampshire avenue and Sixteenth street.

one, considering the tendency of odors to ascend. Here, also, is a great, airy, well-proportioned room, now used for storage purposes, but which is planned for a gymnasium.

No regular meals are served at the club, but the building is always at the disposal of members for entertainments, provided the dates do not conflict with arrangements made by the entertainment committee, and tea is served any afternoon.

Winter Program Elaborate.
The winter program of the club is elaborate and interesting, and includes weekly Friday afternoon teas, when the guest of honor is always some distinguished person, and an address or music is in order; a card party and a dance, each once a month, and four brilliant evening receptions. These are usually in honor of the President, or Vice President, and his wife, the Speaker of the House and his wife, and the Diplomatic Corps. This year, of

PROGRAM

(For Today and Tomorrow.)

Meeting of fraternal, social, and other organizations of the Nation's Capital, together with the various playhouses, will be the most important events scheduled for today and tomorrow, and attractions at the various playhouses. By reference to this column the reader may find at a glance the time and place for the various events in Washington today and tomorrow. The Sunday issue of The Times presents a program of events for the ensuing week.

Today.
Masonic—Naval, No. 4, 4 p.m.; La Fayette, No. 19, 7 p.m.; Singleton, No. 20, 7 p.m.; Knights Templar, 7 p.m.; Odd Fellows—Central, No. 1; Metropolitan, No. 2; Elks, No. 3; Elks, No. 4; Elks, No. 5; Elks, No. 6; Elks, No. 7; Elks, No. 8; Elks, No. 9; Elks, No. 10; Elks, No. 11; Elks, No. 12; Elks, No. 13; Elks, No. 14; Elks, No. 15; Elks, No. 16; Elks, No. 17; Elks, No. 18; Elks, No. 19; Elks, No. 20; Elks, No. 21; Elks, No. 22; Elks, No. 23; Elks, No. 24; Elks, No. 25; Elks, No. 26; Elks, No. 27; Elks, No. 28; Elks, No. 29; Elks, No. 30; Elks, No. 31; Elks, No. 32; Elks, No. 33; Elks, No. 34; Elks, No. 35; Elks, No. 36; Elks, No. 37; Elks, No. 38; Elks, No. 39; Elks, No. 40; Elks, No. 41; Elks, No. 42; Elks, No. 43; Elks, No. 44; Elks, No. 45; Elks, No. 46; Elks, No. 47; Elks, No. 48; Elks, No. 49; Elks, No. 50; Elks, No. 51; Elks, No. 52; Elks, No. 53; Elks, No. 54; Elks, No. 55; Elks, No. 56; Elks, No. 57; Elks, No. 58; Elks, No. 59; Elks, No. 60; Elks, No. 61; Elks, No. 62; Elks, No. 63; 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